

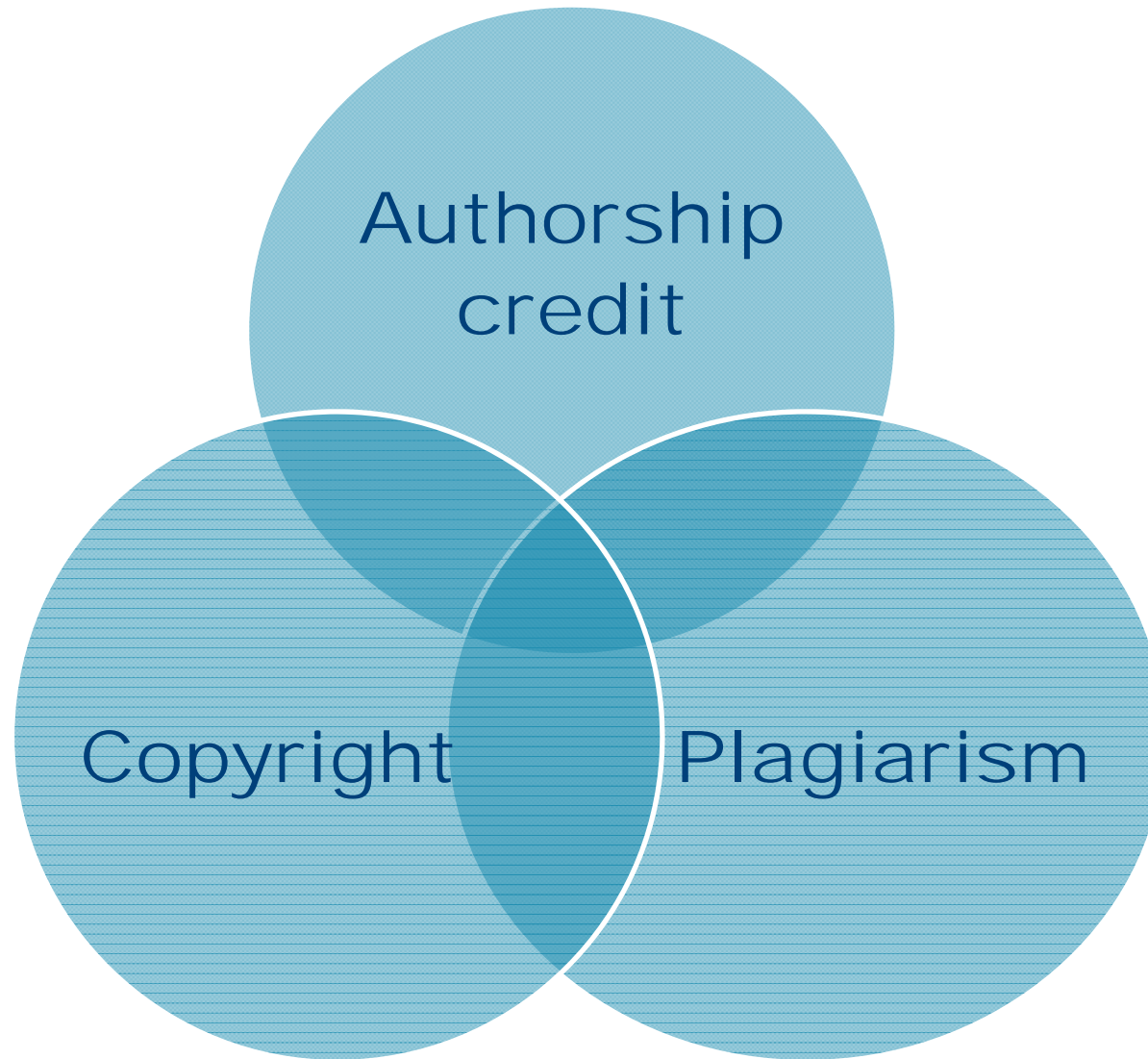


Wetenschappelijke integriteit : naamsvermelding & plagiaat

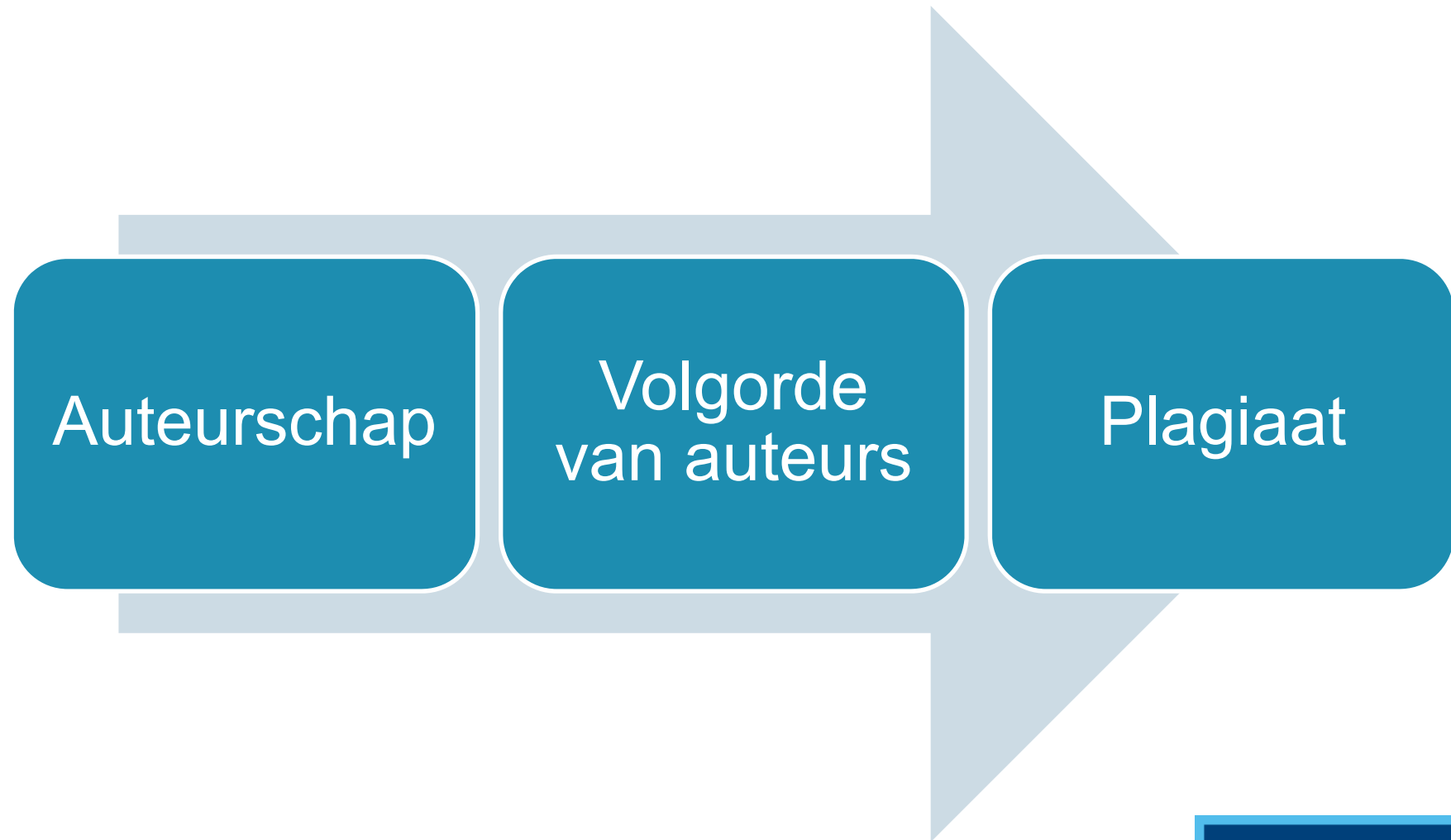
Prof. Marie-Christine Janssens
Hoofd ICRI-CIR



Linked but yet different issues



Outline



“Authorship problems are amongst the most common questionable research practices” (Epigeum)

However : there are no universal standards on authorship

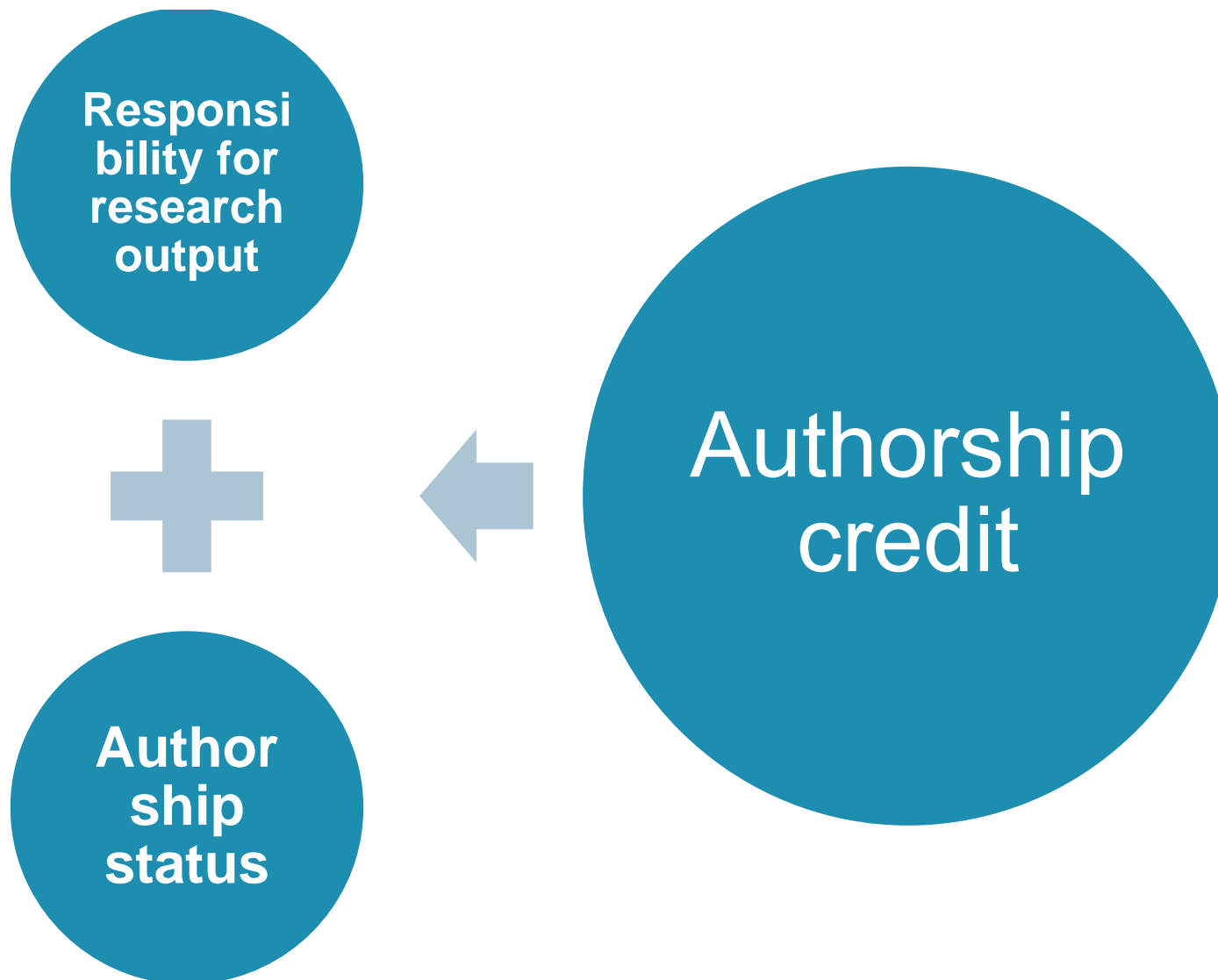


Authorship Credit

But common understanding

Authorship is not a right based on status or mere association with a research group.

“Authorship is based on what you actually do, not on who you are”
(Epigeum Tool)



Hence: if the author disagrees or is uncomfortable with the content of the publication, **he retains the right to opt out of authorship**

Guidelines & Policies

- American Chemical Society (ACS; pubs.acs.org/)
- American Institute of Physics (AIP; www.aip.org/)
- American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE; www.aiche.org)
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME; www.asme.org)
- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE; www.asce.org)
- American Psychological Association (www.apa.org)
- American Educational Research Association (www.aera.net)
- American Sociological Association (www.asanet.org)

Norms mostly referred to (ICMJE)

Combination of (1 + 2 + 3):

- 1. Substantial contributions to (either)**
 - conception and design of data
 - acquisition of data
 - analysis and interpretation of data
- 2. Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content**
- 3. Final approval of the version to be published**

All people who fulfill these criteria :

- should be listed as authors
- should be listed as equal authors (not Prof. X, with the support of Postdoc Y)

Voorstel Rechtsfaculteit

1. Het toewijzen van auteurschap moet gebaseerd zijn op de volgende drie **cumulatieve** bijdragen:
 - Een substantiële bijdrage die een intellectuele inbreng omvat wat betreft ofwel
 - De conceptualisering en het ontwerp en/of
 - De verwerving/collectie van data en/of
 - De analyse en interpretatie van data.
 2. Een substantiële bijdrage tot het opstellen van de onderzoeksoutput (bijv. artikel, paper, boek).
 3. Finale goedkeuring van de versie van het document die gepubliceerd wordt.
- ☐ Aan onderzoekers of anderen die een bijdrage leveren aan het manuscript op een manier die niet aan de drie bovenstaande criteria voldoet, mag geen auteurschap toegekend worden. Hun bijdrage moet wel correct op een andere manier erkend worden

‘Publicaties’

- ❑ Elke vorm van verspreiding van onderzoeksresultaten moet aan dezelfde ethische principes van wetenschappelijke integriteit gehouden moet worden.
- ❑ O.m.
 - boeken,
 - artikels,
 - abstracts,
 - presentaties,
 - onderzoeksvoorstellen alsook elke output van zulke voorstellen
 - publicatie van (master)thesissen

Unethical behavior in authorship

Honorary & gift authorship

- Uit appreciatie, respect, reputatie, gevoel van verplichting, verhoging kansen op (project)financiering, ...

Ghost authorship

- Naam auteur niet vermelden om bv. belangenconflict te verdoezelen
- **Onderscheid** : recht van elke onderzoeker om afstand te nemen van bepaalde inhoud en naam niet als auteur toe te voegen

Honorary and ghost authorship in high impact biomedical journals: a cross sectional survey

Joseph S Wislar *survey research specialist, JAMA*, Annette Flanagin *managing deputy editor, JAMA*, Phil B Fontanarosa *executive editor, JAMA*, Catherine D DeAngelis *editor emerita, JAMA*

American Medical Association, 515 N State Street, Chicago, Illinois 60654, USA

Abstract

Objectives To assess the prevalence of honorary and ghost authors in six leading general medical journals in 2008 and compare this with the prevalence reported by authors of articles published in 1996.

Design Cross sectional survey using a web based questionnaire.

Setting International survey of journal authors.

Participants Sample of corresponding authors of 896 research articles, review articles, and editorial/opinion articles published in six general medical journals with high impact factors in 2008: *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *JAMA*, *Lancet*, *Nature Medicine*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, and *PLoS Medicine*.

Main outcome measures Self reported compliance with International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria for authorship for all authors on the selected articles.

Results A total of 630/896 (70.3%) corresponding authors responded to the survey. The prevalence of articles with honorary authorship or ghost authorship, or both, was 21.0% (95% CI 18.0% to 24.3%), a decrease from 29.2% reported in 1996 ($P=0.004$). Based on 545 responses on honorary authorship, 96 articles (17.6% (95% CI 14.6% to 21.0%)) had honorary authors (range by journal 12.2% to 29.3%), a non-significant change from 1996 (19.3%; $P=0.439$). Based on 622 responses on ghost authorship, 49 articles (7.9% (6.0% to 10.3%)) had ghost authors (range by journal 2.1% to 11.0%), a significant decline from 1996 (11.5%; $P=0.023$). The prevalence of honorary authorship was 25.0% in original research reports, 15.0% in reviews, and 11.2% in editorials, whereas the prevalence of ghost authorship was 11.9% in research articles, 6.0% in reviews, and 5.3% in editorials.

Conclusions Evidence of honorary and ghost authorship in 21% of articles published in major medical journals in 2008 suggests that increased efforts by scientific journals, individual authors, and academic institutions are essential to promote responsibility, accountability, and transparency in authorship, and to maintain integrity in scientific publication.

Authorship v contributorship

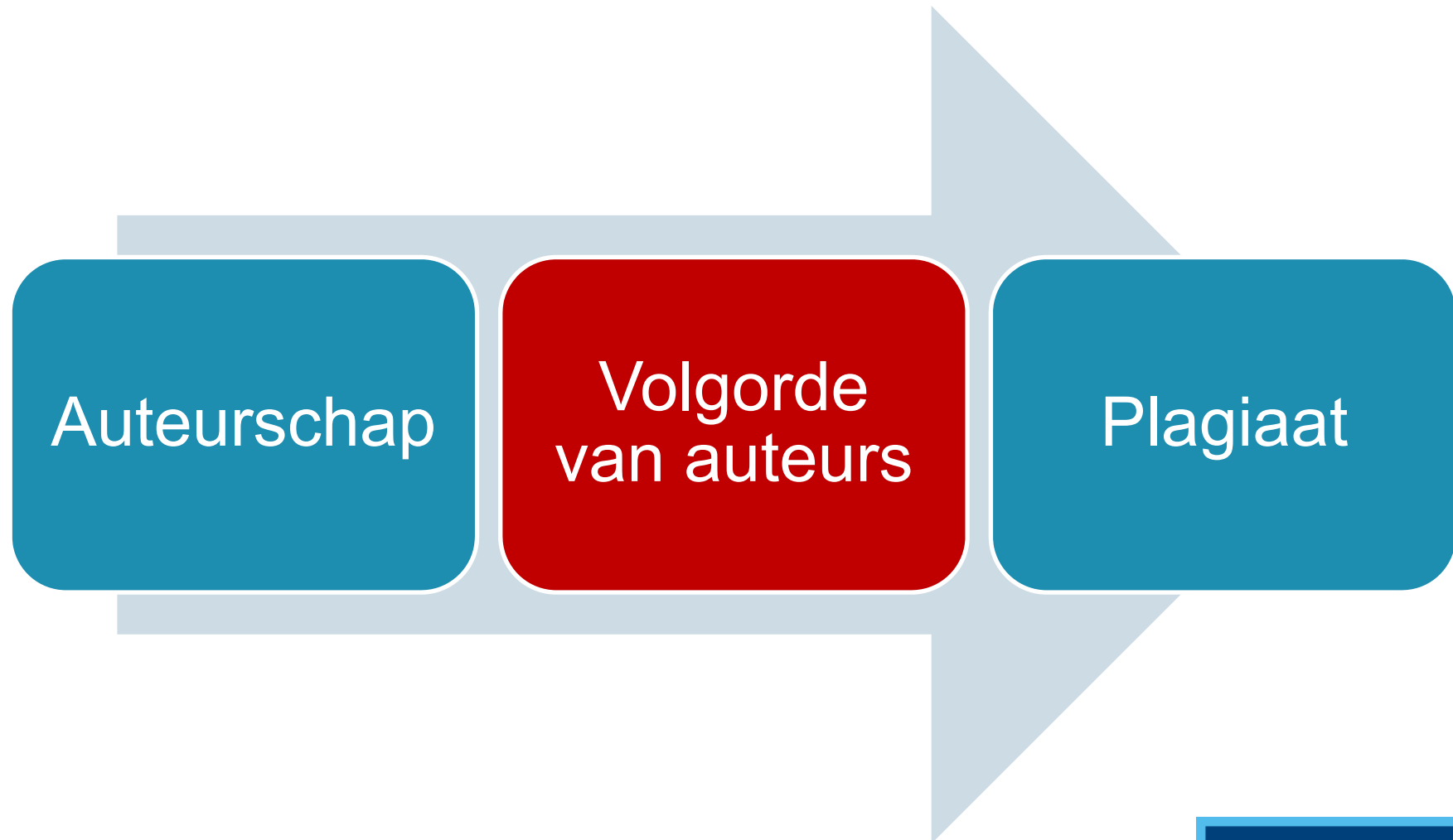


Who should be acknowledged? (who does not meet authorship criteria)

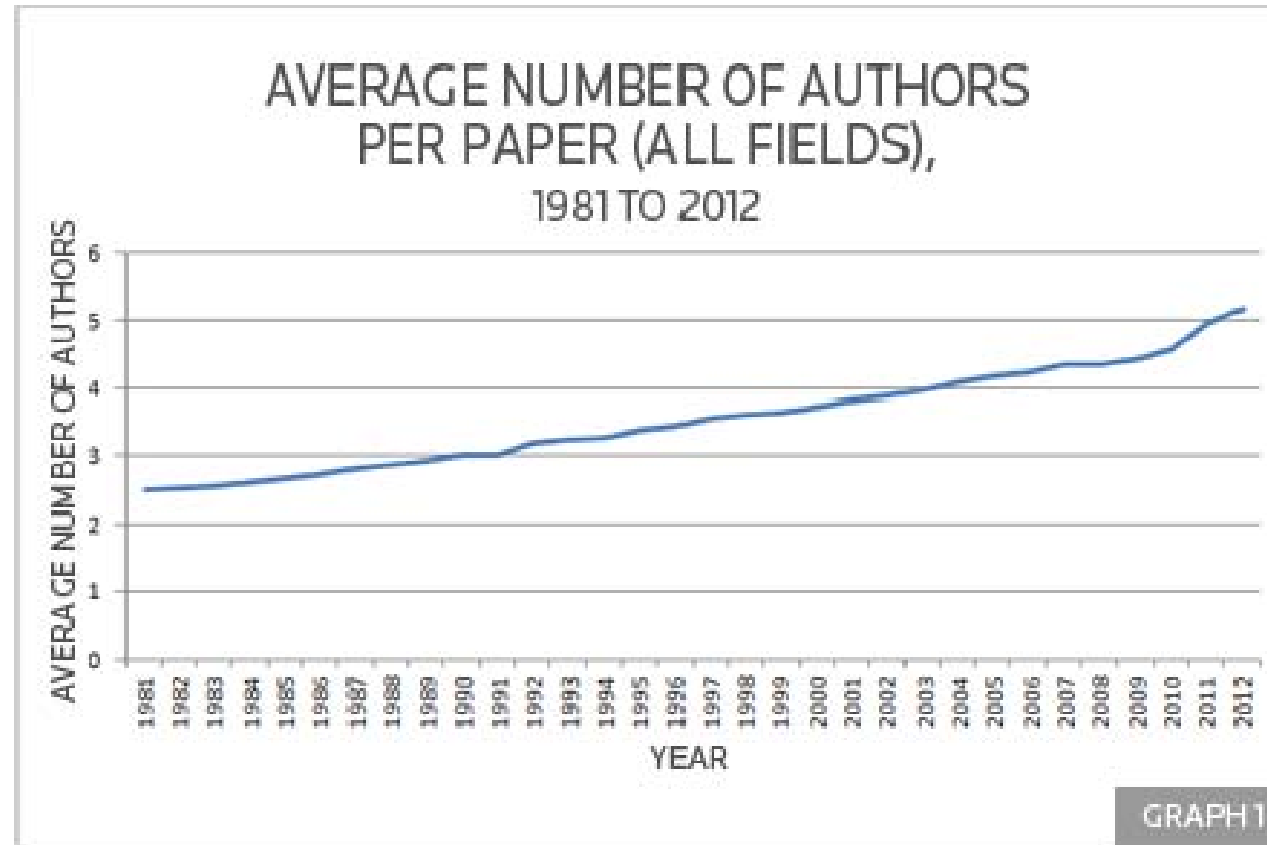
- ☐ Financial support (funders & sponsors)
- ☐ Being the author of an earlier paper upon which the new manuscript builds further
- ☐ Providing a unique tool (e.g. an antibody) or resource (e.g. patient population)
- ☐ Technical skill
- ☐ Writing or editorial assistance
- ☐ Supervision or management of the research
- ☐ Provision of space
- ☐ Statistical advice
- ☐ Data collection
- ☐ Coordination of data collection

The author should first consult every individual prior to acknowledging his contribution and obtain permission to do so.

Outline

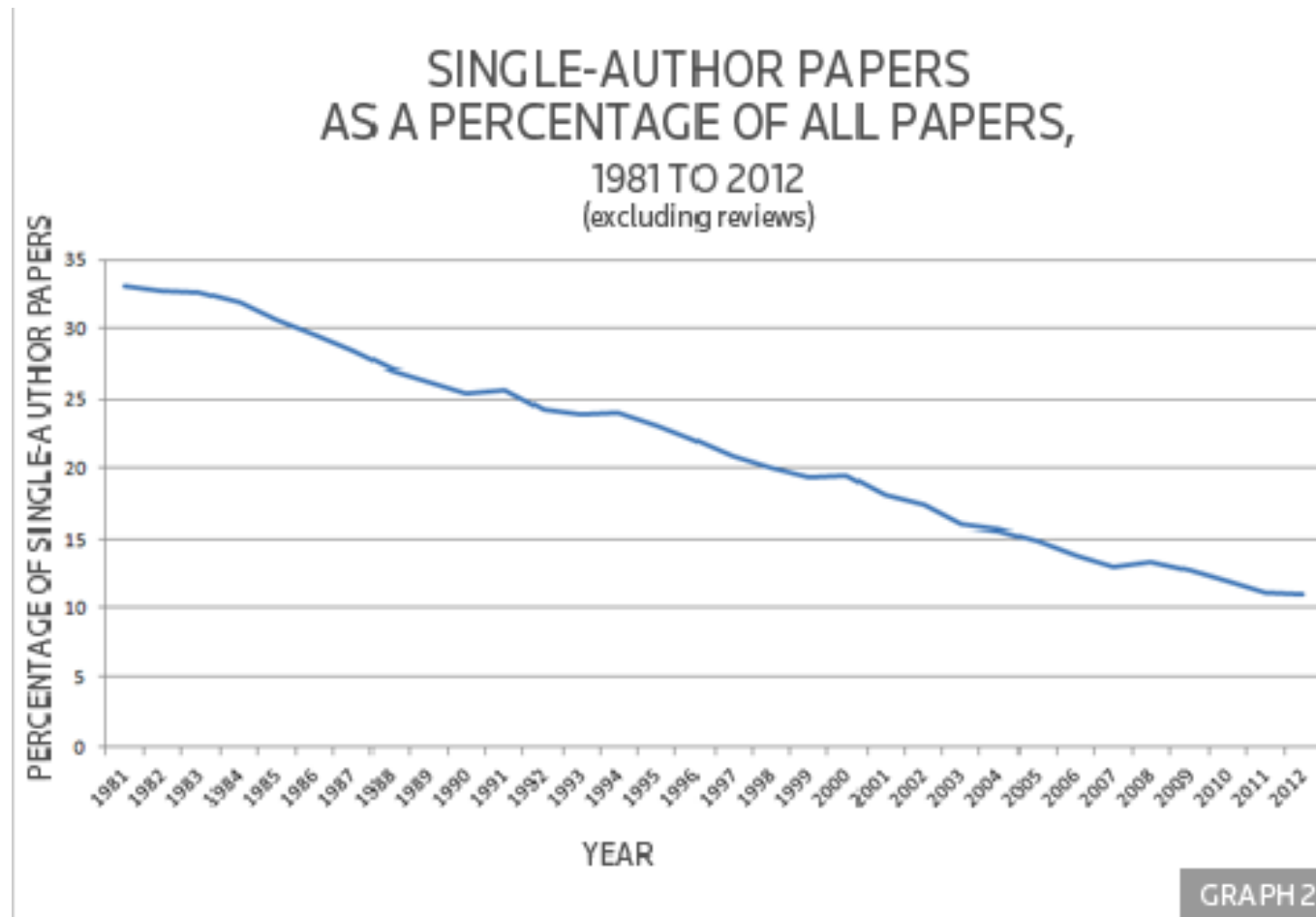


Multiple authors : average



<http://sciencewatch.com/sites/sw/files/sw-article/media/single-author-fig1.png>

Single authors



❑ <http://sciencewatch.com/sites/sw/files/sw-article/media/single-author-fig2.png>

Authorship Order

- The ICMJE Requirements simply note that “the order of authorship on the byline should be a joint decision of the coauthors. Authors should be prepared to explain the order in which authors are listed”
- Customs vary widely by discipline. Hence → Familiarize yourself with the norms for author ordering in your field of study
 - Alphabetical, Irrespective of weight of individual contribution
 - E.g. in mathematics, economics, business and finance and high energy physics
 - By significance/degree of involvement
 - First and last positions = special significance
 - subsequent names in order of decreasing contribution. In this case principal authorship and the order of authorship credit should accurately reflect the relative contributions of the persons involved, possibly with additional explanation in the footnotes

Authorship Order – good practices



Anticipate

Default
guidelines
(lacking
discipline
specific
norms)

Voorstel Rechtsfaculteit

- **Anticipeer:** wees proactief en maak afspraken over auteurschap(svolgorde) bij de start van elk project
 - Auteurschapstoewijzing en –volgorde moeten gesteund zijn op een **collectieve beslissing** van alle betrokkenen in het project na een open gesprek aan het begin van het project.
 - Auteurschap en volgorde worden, liefst **schriftelijk**, vastgelegd in het beginstadium van het project, indien mogelijk zelfs voor ermee begonnen wordt.
 - Er wordt best één hoofdauteur aangeduid die de rol van **“managing” auteur** op zich neemt en die normaal als de officiële contactpersoon (“corresponding” auteur) optreden. Deze persoon moet uiteraard aan **alle auteurscriteria** voldoen die in dit beleidsdocument uiteen gezet worden.
 - De genomen beslissingen moeten (schriftelijk) **gecommuniceerd** worden aan alle leden van het onderzoeksteam.
 - De genomen beslissingen moeten opnieuw besproken – en zo nodig **herzien** – worden in de loop van het project aangezien rollen en bijdragen kunnen veranderen.

Default rules

- Wanneer auteurs **een gelijkwaardige rol** vervullen in het onderzoek en de publicatie, moeten hun namen in **alfabetische volgorde** worden vermeld.
- Wanneer de bijdrage van verschillende samenwerkende auteurs substantieel verschilt, wordt **de belangrijkste auteur** eerst vermeld; vervolgens volgen in dalende **orde van bijdrage** de andere auteurs. In dit geval reflecteert hoofdauteurschap en de volgorde van de andere auteurs accuraat de respectieve bijdragen van de betrokkenen – dit wordt mogelijk extra toegelicht in de voetnoten.
- Een **combinatie** van 1. en 2. is in bepaalde omstandigheden mogelijk. Een voorbeeld is de situatie waarbij één auteur duidelijk de hoofdauteur is (hij/zij wordt eerst vermeld) maar de medewerking kreeg van verschillende andere auteurs die aan de drie criteria voldoen (zij worden in alfabetische volgorde vermeld volgend op de naam van de hoofdauteur). .
- Specifieke omstandigheden waarin andere regels of volgordes worden toegepast, omvatten o.m. de situatie waarbij samengewerkt wordt met onderzoekers uit andere disciplines of universiteiten waar andere regels gelden.

Bijvoorbeeld (Nat. Genet, PMC 2012 Feb 1.)

Increased methylation variation in epigenetic domains across cancer types

Kasper Daniel Hansen,^{1,2,*} Winston Timp,^{2,3,4,*} Héctor Corrada Bravo,^{2,5,*} Sarven Sabunciyar,^{2,6,*} Benjamin Langmead,^{1,2,*} Oliver G. McDonald,^{2,7} Bo Wen,^{2,3} Hao Wu,⁸ Yun Liu,^{2,3} Dinh Diep,⁹ Eirikur Briem,^{2,3} Kun Zhang,⁹ Rafael A. Irizarry,^{1,2,†} and Andrew P. Feinberg^{2,3,†}

¹ Dept. of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA

² Center for Epigenetics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

³ Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

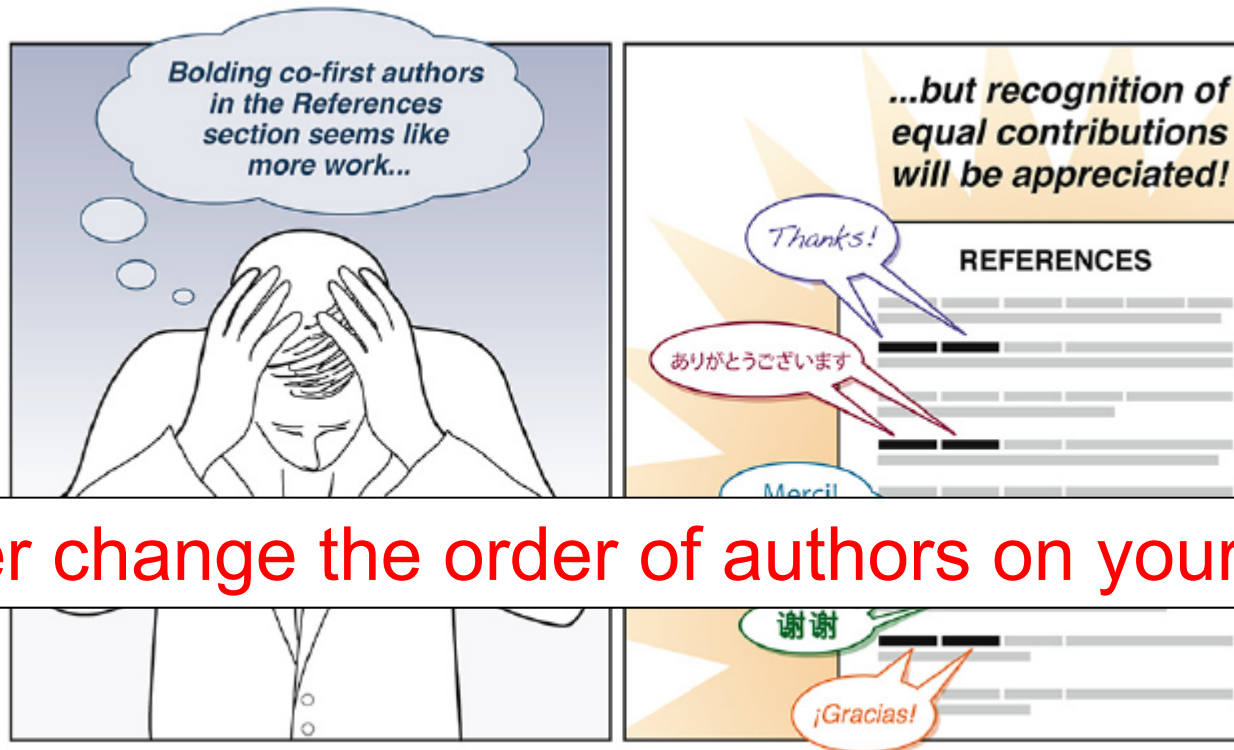
⁴ (...)

† Correspondence to Rafael A. Irizarry and Andrew P. Feinberg: Email: ude.uhj@afar, Email: ude.uhj@grebniefa

***Equal contributions from these authors**

College WI (Ben Nemery)

Dubnansky E., Bishr Omary M. Acknowledging joint first authors of published work: the time has come. *Gastroenterology* 2012; 143, 879-80



Never change the order of authors on your CV!

GASTROENTEROLOGY 2012;143:879-880

KU LEUVEN

Other authors

- Last author
 - usually: the real supervisor (PI) (\leftrightarrow honorary author)
- Corresponding author
 - for correspondence with editor (administrative)
 - preferably: permanent author for future correspondence
- Guarantor (in multicentre studies)
 - Responsibility for accuracy & integrity of the entire paper

Source: <http://ori.hhs.gov/Chapter-9-Authorship-and-Publication-Author>

Outline

Auteurschap

Volgorde
van auteurs

Plagiaat

Plagiarism
[Definition](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[Examples](#)
[The instructor as role model](#)
[Prevention and detection](#)
[Penalties](#)
[Websites](#)
[Nederlandse versie](#)

Save face - don't plagiarize

P-MAN

Have you heard of KU Leuven's 'E-man', our own superhero who fearlessly fights against inefficient energy use? And does 'P-man' on this page look familiar, resembling E-man, but with a slightly different colour? That's right - this playful image supports KU Leuven's campaign to focus attention on plagiarism (and is used with the consent of the developers of E-man).

Plagiarism has long been a problem, but recent societal and technological developments have put the phenomenon in a new context. Students must solve problems or discuss themes in an increasing number of papers. At the same time, the possibilities for gathering information are also constantly on the rise (electronic sources, the Internet, etc.). With these also increase the means for illicit academic behaviour. KU Leuven would thus like to draw stronger attention to the phenomenon of plagiarism. And not only in relation to students – the scientific integrity of KU Leuven's faculty is also receiving extra attention through the establishment of a commission and a reporting desk concerning that theme.



NEWSFLASH

The KU Leuven Association uses Turnitin software in its campaign against plagiarism

EXTRA INFORMATION

→ [Turnitin manuals on Toledo](#)

MISCELLANEOUS

[Commission on Scientific Integrity](#)

[Examination regulations](#)

Plagiarism (website KU Leuven)

- ❑ “Plagiarism is any identical or lightly-altered use of one's own or someone else's work (ideas, texts, structures, images, plans, etc.) without adequate reference to the source.”



- “The literal or near-literal use of someone else's text(s) (or parts of these) without indicating a citation and / or without adequate reference to the source
- Copying images, diagrams, graphics, figures, sound or image fragments, etc., without adequate reference to the source
- Paraphrasing someone else's arguments without adequate reference to the source
- Translating texts without adequate reference to the source”

Plagiarism versus Copyright infringement

- ❑ Plagiarism is not necessarily copyright infringement
 - E.g. use of public domain material (© expires 70 y after death author)
 -
- ❑ Even if not plagiarism → copyright infringement
 - E.g. quoting multiple pages with correct attribution (© only allows for short quotations from protected works)
- ❑ Use of protected material → prior permission for any reproduction and communication
 - Mentioning the source does not remove liability
- ❑ Unless statutory exception
 - E.g. quotations for the purpose of teaching and research
 - E.g. uses justified by purposes of teaching & research

Three forms of plagiarism

Plagiarism of words and data

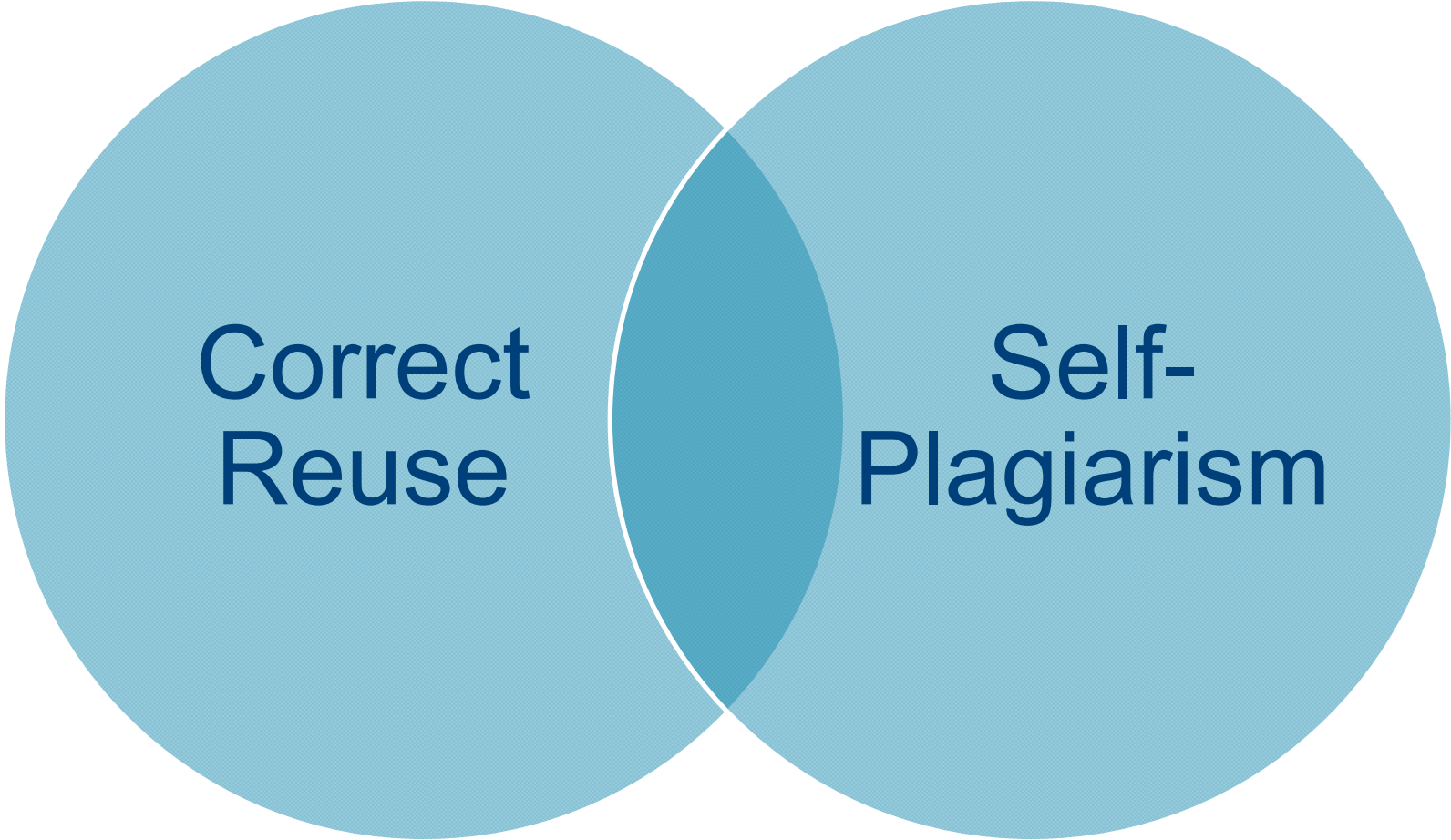
- Copying verbatim from another source
- Translating, Paraphrasing, summarizing or otherwise using other sources

Plagiarism of ideas

- Proper acknowledgment must be given to someone else's ideas or theories; they should not be presented as the researcher's own

Self-plagiarism (duplicate publication)

- It is unethical to re-use previous text or data of one self without properly citing the original source.



Correct
Reuse

Self-
Plagiarism

The issue of Duplicate publication (self-plagiarism)

- ❑ Duplicate publication is the practice of publishing the same information a second time without acknowledging the first publication.
- ❑ Problematic because
 - Waste of time and resources
 - May cause problems for meta-analyses (analyses of a group of similar experiments or studies of studies)

Discipline specific (e.g.)

- ❑ In de disciplines van rechten en criminologie bestaan er wel degelijk redenen die een hergebruik van eigen teksten kunnen rechtvaardigen
 - bijv. om een verschillend publiek te bereiken
 - Of om de inhoud aan te passen aan een meer gebruikers-georiënteerd tijdschrift)
 - of in een later doctoraatsmanuscript.
 - Verder bouwen op eerder aangehaalde startpunten en vroegere conclusies

- ❑ Van onderzoekers wordt verwacht dat zij **geheel transparant** zijn over het hergebruiken van *eerdere publicaties of substantiële of betekenisvolle delen* ervan en dat zij dit ook **op een gepaste wijze vermelden** in de publicatie
 - + 75 % = 'MULTIPUB.



Dank voor uw aandacht

Vragen?